(12th YEAR.) THE (No. 2515.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1795.

THORN, *December* 6.

THE troubles in South-Prussia, on both sides of the Vistule, are nearly terminated. Notwithstanding that the regular post between this place and Polsanis is not as yet re-established; we know positively, that on the other side of the river there are only a few wandering parties of insurgents who plunder the unfortunate villagers, and have proceeded even to the confines of Silesia.

We have just heard that the grand Polish army, which, after the capture of Warsaw, had become united under the command of Wawrzecki, has dispersed itself. It consisted of 20,000 men, but was so closely pursued by the Russian and Prussian generals, Denton and Kleist, that it had no alternative left.

The Poles have buried the principal part of their artillery, which was very numerous; a considerable quantity, however, has fallen into the hands of their pursuers.

AMSTERDAM, *December* 26.

Our rejoicings on the supposed approach of peace have been as short as the motives were slight, on which they were founded. To-day the opinions of the people here are turned entirely to the continuance of the war. The movements which are taking place in the several kingdoms around us,—the secret agitation of their cabinets,—and the appearance of new armaments, entirely destroy every pacific hope, notwithstanding the shew of negotiations, by which we are no longer to be amused. Our attention is now turned towards England. Our misery and our distress sufficiently bespeak our wishes, and Europe, whose councils Great-Britain at present appears to direct at her will, looks with anxiety on the fate of our provinces. Every bosom here is distressed and discouraged, and the pacific assurances, which we have lately received, serve but to add to the bitterness of our disappointment.

The checks which we daily receive, and the advances made by the enemy on our territory, increase and strengthen their feelings. We just now learn that our troops have evacuated fort St. Andre, and at the same time the Bommel-Waert.

By this retreat we are reduced to the mere defence of the right bank of the Waal, where our troops may be continually harrassed by the enemy, who are encamped on the other side, without any apprehension from the fire of those ramparts to which we before owed our protection.

ROTTERDAM, *December* 25.

Letters received here this morning state, that the fort St. Andre has been evacuated by the allies, and that the Bommel-Waert is in the possession of the French. The Meuse is already frozen, and if the present weather continues ten days longer nothing can prevent the enemy from taking the province of Holland. You may therefore easily perceive the consternation that pervades the minds of the people.

MANHEIM, *December* 10.

We hear from Mayence, that the French, far from making any fresh attempt on that place, now keep at a greater distance, and that a courier has been dispatched to Paris, since the last ineffectual attack, to announce to the committee of public safety that it would be impossible to get possession of Mayence while the place could be supplied with ammunition and provisions from the other side of the Rhine. A French trumpet came to the governor, to require that the French prisoners should be well used, promising that the Germans should meet with similar treatment.

HAGUE, *December* 28.

At a very early hour this morning, a courier arrived here with the following intelligence:

On the 27th (yesterday) the French made a general attack on all the points of the frontier of the state: they were the more successful because the ice in the rivers and inundations had been rendered so strong by the severe and continual frost as to enable them to cross without difficulty, and to attack our out posts in the front and rear. They thus forced the troops of the state to retreat, to prevent their being entirely cut off.

In this way the enemy became masters of the Canton of Bommel; and as they had crossed the Waal, a part of the troops stationed in the aforesaid Canton near Bradal, retreated during the night to the vicinity of the Dyke of Delem, to prevent their being cut off on either side of Gorinchem, which would otherwise have been the case. The other troops in the Canton of Bommel, who had repaired to the second position, retreated towards Gorinchem, leaving behind them several hundreds of men.

In the Langstraat all the posts were attacked at the same time; and from thence the enemy proceeded to the posts of Capellan and Walpick, which, after an obstinate resistance, were obliged to retreat towards Gertrudenberg.

At ten in the morning the enemy also attacked the right wing of the line of defence, stationed in the wood between Gertrudenberg and Breda: they turned the lunette constructed there; and, at the departure of the courier, were employed in attacking the forts of Steelhoven.

The posts of the pass of Swartenberg and Lomsgat, having been both forced by a great superiority, the troops at Zeverbergen, to prevent their being cut off retreated to Williamstadt.

The only account we have received respecting the post of Jer Heyde, states, that the dragoon guards belonging to that post had reached Williamstadt. By this it would appear that the line of Breda has been also forced, and the communication with that fortress thus cut off. We are in the mean time impatiently waiting for further details.

Jan. 8. The fate of Holland has probably been decided by this time, as it was determined by general Walmoden, who is commander in chief of the British and Hanoverian troops, in the absence of the duke of York, in concert with general Harcourt, that a general engagement with the French should be hazarded on the last day of the old year.

The allied forces amounted to fifty thousand effective men; those of the enemy were computed at one hundred thousand, but so circumstanced from situation and disposition, as to warrant a hope, that the decision would be highly advantageous to the general cause of the allies and prove the salvation of Holland.

In this belief we are warranted in saying, that the best informed men from Holland now in England are exceedingly sanguine; and they do not hesitate to declare, that they entertain no doubts for the safety of their country.

A few days, perhaps a few hours, after this appears, it will be known how far they are justified in their presumptions.

GORCUM.

This place may now be considered as the key of Holland: and the following account of the true position of the French near that fortress, is inserted, least the well informed part of the public should be amused with false hopes, and led into a fool's paradise by cunning or designing men.

The French are in possession of Bommel-Waert, on the island side formed by the confluence of the Meuse and the Waal, save only the castle of Lovenstein, a fortified house, where count Byland is confined for life, for the surrender of Breda.

This place is surrounded only by a ditch. Gorcum may be bombarded from thence across the river, and that town is neither casemetted nor strong in itself, independent of the inundations.

Having crossed the Waal at Bommel, after the Dutch had lost all their gun-boats, &c. and part of three regiments at this place, they occupied the digne, or road upon the back of a ditch about eight feet high, along the Waal towards Gorcum, about three hours as they call it there, about nine miles to that town.

Gorcum was the place where the principal column of the Prussians marched towards Amsterdam in 1787, and it was taken after a very slender resistance. From thence to Rotterdam is four hours, and to the Hague about seven hours journey.

Hence the absurdity of the idle report that gained ground on Tuesday, of their being repulsed and driven across the Waal by general Dundas; because our troops, in that case, must have marched across a plain covered with water, or perhaps frozen over.

LONDON, *January* 6.

The messenger left Arnheim on Tuesday last. At that time the army had not moved, but it was expected they would next day, as such orders had been issued on the 28th as plainly indicated the intentions of the commanders to cross the Rhine with all possible dispatch. Several regiments were on their march to Lindon; a brigade was going to Amesfort to take a position between that place and the Zuyder Sea; and, in short, the preparations on all hands seemed plainly to indicate a speedy march—probably for Hanover.

In Holland some little consternation prevails, but in general much less dismay than might have been expected from the rapid advances of an enemy so near their doors.—Some of the letters absolutely express more curiosity to know the issue, than alarm at the consequence. It was reported at Rotterdam when the mail came away, but there were no certain accounts of the event, that the French had taken Gorcum. It was also generally believed that they had possession of Tiel. At Dort the Dutch are endeavouring to keep the river open, by breaking the ice, to prevent the French from approaching that place: above 4000 men are employed in this occupation, but the frost is so intense that it is feared all their labour will in the end prove fruitless.

Unless the Dutch commissioners succeed in the negotiation on what they have been sent, we may soon expect to hear of the French being in possession of Rotterdam—Leerdam, where the advanced posts of the French are said to be stationed, being only ten miles from that place, and eight from Utrecht.

Some of our accounts state, that the Cautionary towns given up to the English in the reign of queen Elizabeth have never been properly redeemed by the Dutch, and are therefore now to be garrisoned by the British; for which purpose 300 troops are stated to have been expected at Helvoet when the mail came away. The progress of the French will, however, defeat this well planned project. The same letters inform us, that they have some thoughts of applying to England for a loan, to enable them to purchase the forbearance of the French, who among other conditions, it seems, require an enormous sum of money to consent to withdraw their forces; and the Dutch hope soon to repay the money by the lucrative trade which a peace would immediately enable them to carry on with all the powers at war. This demand is so very reasonable, that it should instantly be complied with; it is the least we can do for so faithful and brave an ally as the Dutch have proved themselves.

For an account of the operations of the French on the Waal, we refer our readers to the following letters from our correspondents in Holland and with

The BRITISH ARMY.

December 25.

The bridge at Pannden, as well as that at Arnheim, has been carried away by great bodies of ice from the upper part of the river. This circumstance straitens us much for forage, an article of which before we had not a full supply; for now we have only left to us a difficult communication with the other side of the Rhine, by means of boats; but Providence is likely soon to remove this difficulty, for there is every appearance, that not only the Rhine, but also the Waal will soon be frozen over.

The bombardment at Grave has ceased for some days. The general opinion is, that the hardness of the ground, occasioned by the frost, prevents the besiegers from proceeding with their works against that place.

December 26.

We are so circumstanced at present that the most fertile imagination cannot form any opinion respecting our future operations. Our army which occupies the grounds along the banks of the Waal, is so posted, and had taken such precautions, that with every hope of success, we might have disputed with the enemy the passage, if the river had continued open; but already it is frozen over in different places, especially at Tiel. This circumstance, to which our tactics do not apply, should the frost continue only for two days longer, is likely to make our situation most critical;—for, by all accounts, the enemy are so numerous, that it will be hardly possible, with such a disparity of force, to present any effectual opposition to their progress.

The British troops are very sickly: such, however, as are in health are in good spirits and actually wish for a field day to relieve them from the mortifying situation in which, circumstanced as we are, we have for some time found ourselves. Let the issue be what it would, winter quarters they think would be one consequence of an action.

December 27.

We have just received information that, early this morning, a strong column of the French crossed the Meuse, on the ice, near the village of Driel. The Dutch, either unable or not inclined to oppose them, gave way in every direction. The enemy soon made themselves masters of the Bommel-Waert; for even the town of Bommel itself made little or no opposition, such of the troops as could get off retreating with precipitation across the Waal. The French have taken a number of prisoners, besides possessing themselves of the gun-boats and hospital vessels.

December 28.

The French after making themselves masters of Bommel, lost some little time in attempting to cross the Waal, from which they were then only a little distance. From the superiority of their numbers they soon bore down all opposition—indeed they hardly met with any. We have not yet learnt the particulars of the attack: we only know in general that they have fairly established themselves on this side of the Waal.

December 29.

Orders were issued last night for the army to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Orders were at the same time issued to general de Bargh, to remove the hospital with all possible expedition. Our army, which lately consisted of 17,000, is now reduced to less than 10,000 effective men.

The Rhine as well as the Waal is now frozen over. The French, we learn, are moving towards Gorcum; but we are ignorant of their numbers. We expect

soon to come to an action with the enemy, unleſs we prevent it by our uſual expedient, a retreat. It is hardly poſſible that any circumſtance, a treaty excepted, can intervene to prevent the French from ſoon making themſelves maſters of Holland. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the concern and anxiety exhibited on the countenance of almoſt every man among us who has any direction of our operations.

DUTCH CORRESPONDENCE.

UTRECHT, *December* 28.

The ſevere froſt which ſet in eight days ago, having formed ſurfaces of ice in ſeveral parts of the Meuſe, Waal, and Leck, rivers which cover a part of Guelderland, as well as this Province and South-Holland, different expedients have been reſorted to, which have not at the ſame time prevented the French from profiting by this circumſtance, to penetrate into the interior of the country. The orders the Dutch troops received, to confine themſelves entirely to the defenſive, appear not to have influenced the conduct of the French: we accordingly received the very unpleaſant information laſt night, that at half paſt five in the morning of yeſterday, the enemy croſſed the Meuſe with a ſtrong column near the village of Driel. The troops which occupied this poſt, much inferior in numbers, endeavoured ineffectually to repulſe them: conſtantly relieved and reinforced by new bodies of troops, they puſhed on, made themſelves maſters of the Bommel-Waert, and cut off the Dutch diviſions poſted near Roſſum and fort St. Andre. The latter retreated towards the city of Bommel, and having been joined by the garriſon, ſtill made a reſiſtance there: it was impoſſible, however, to ſupport the attack of ſuch numerous forces, and ſave the place: thoſe who could contrive to gain the oppoſite bank of the Waal retreated thither, while the reſt were made priſoners. The latter conſiſts of a diviſion of the regiment of Frize-Orange; another of that of Hohenlohe, and a Swiſs diviſion. The gun-boats ſtationed in that part were not only uſeleſs, but having been frozen in, fell into the hands of the French, as did alſo two large boats, which were employed as hoſpitals. We alſo learn, that the croſſing of the Meuſe by the French, in a part where that river is very near the Waal, has been followed by the croſſing of the latter river: we have as yet, however, no authentic relation of the particulars. Several Imperial regiments belonging to the army commanded by generals Alvinzy and Werneck, which line the banks of the Rhine from Weſel to Arnheim, have marched to this city, where, as well as in the neighbouring diſtricts of Guelderland, they have fixed their quarters.

ALBANY, *March* 6.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight our northern world was bleſt with a fine ſnow, which has ſet every thing in motion.—It is eſtimated that upwards of 1200 ſleighs, loaded with women, children and furniture, coming from the eaſt, and following the courſe of the ſun, have paſſed through this city within 3 days, as 500 were counted by a perſon, out of curioſity, from ſun to ſun, on the 28th ult. beſides what paſſed through in the evening. In ſhort, the current of emigration flows inceſſantly through this city—and eſtimating only an equal number to paſs the Hudſon, in various quarters, beſides the emigration from the Jerſeys and Pennſylvania—we may ſafely pronounce that the weſtern counties of this ſtate will receive an acquiſition of at leaſt 20,000 inhabitants during the preſent winter—and what is remarkable, the ſtates from whence theſe emigrants principally flow, inſtead of diminiſhing continue to increaſe in numbers.—Events ſo intereſting to our immediate proſperity cannot fail to awaken the moſt unthinking minds—and to enlarge the ſcale of our calculations accordingly.

NEW-YORK, *March* 18.

Yeſterday morning arrived the brig Active, captain Rogers in 45 days from Martinique: He informs that a proclamation was iſſued about the 20th of January, by general Sir John Vaughan, commanding the inhabitants to enrol themſelves within ten days, on pain of impriſonment;—otherwiſe to make application for *Congees* and leave the iſland within that time—in conſequence of which upwards of four hundred of the inhabitants immediately left the iſland.

Captain Rogers brought about one hundred, and landed them at St. Bartholomew's. He likewiſe ſaw a proclamation declaring Guadaloupe to be in a ſtate of ſiege, and neutral veſſels liable to capture, found within a league of the iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

Extract of a letter from Fort Franklin, dated February 24, 1795.

"I am happy in the information you have given me reſpecting the United States contemplating the eſtabliſhment of Preſque Iſle. The indubitability of its being effectuated in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon affords a pleaſurable anticipation to every perſon, who has in the ſmalleſt degree the good of this weſtern world at heart. The advantages to it will then be immenſe. By this means that continuity of peace we have ſo frequently conciled for, and which can be made permanently only by keeping the nations under the moſt perfect ſubjection, will be immediately obtained and ſecured to us. Our induſtrious poor, impreſſed with the idea of then coming forward without danger of being plundered of their little, will be more adventurous in exploring the moſt fertile ſituations, and will come out ſupplied with thoſe neceſſary agricultural articles, the few already here, from neceſſity have been obliged to leave behind, and in their place have been encumbered with an unwieldy burthen of defenſive weapons.—Population will encreaſe rapidly, and in the courſe of a few years we ſhall have a flouriſhing frontier.

"On the 9th inſtant, a detachment of ſixty troops paſſed us for Le Boeuf under the command of enſign M'Cutcheon; they are yet at Louiſburg. The cauſe of this detention at that place is the depth of the ſnow. A runner from Jenuckſhadega, a few days ago, informs us Cornplanter is again counciling with the Britiſh. Our Indian iſſues of proviſions are leſs profuſe, which obliges them to be more in the woods hunting, conſequently we have leſs trouble with them."

ANNAPOLIS, March 26.

For the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. V.

Nullâ pallescere culpâ. HOR.
No fault ſhould ever make thy colour change.

I HAVE been favoured with the two following letters from correſpondents, which I ſhall lay before my readers.

"Mr. MEDDLER,

"OF all the qualifications which are requiſite for a man who deſigns to take an active part in the world, there is none more eſſential or more uſeful than a ſufficient ſtock of impudence, the utility of which is, however, not confined to this claſs of men alone, but will be needed by every man at ſome time or other in his life. The many examples which we daily ſee of the embarraſſments of thoſe who do not poſſeſs this ineſtimable qualification, are ſufficient to convince us of the truth of this aſſertion. Through falſe ſhame, which they have dignified with the title of *modeſty*, they ſubject themſelves to perpetual reſtraint, and in all their actions are confined by rules of their own making. A *modeſt man* is aſhamed of doing any thing that is not virtuous, and ſtrictly agreeable to *decency*; whereas he who poſſeſſes genuine impudence is aſhamed of nothing. The conſequence of this is, that one may be conſidered as a ſlave in all his actions, and the other as a freeman. Beſides, Sir, when they are accuſed of a real fault, how different is their behaviour?—The one is confuſed and aſhamed, and perhaps ſhews ſigns of ſorrow for what he has done; the other either denies it outright, in ſpite of all evidence, or boldly owns it, and makes it his boaſt. To remonſtrate againſt his conduct would only be to furniſh him with a new ſubject for ridicule.

"In former ages, when the world was not ſo civilized as it is now, modeſty was repreſented as neceſſary to every man as impudence is now proved to be. Hence we find in books ſuch frequent mention of *youthful modeſty*, *modeſt merit*, &c. terms which at preſent would be quite unintelligible, if we did not conſider the cuſtoms of thoſe times. Theſe have now become almoſt obſolete, but yet there are ſome who contend that they ought ſtill to be obſerved. Such opinions as theſe may ſerve to adorn the declamation of a ſchoolboy, or the page of a poet, and theſe are, I think, the only places where they ſhould be admitted.

"Impudence in its effects may be compared to armour of poliſhed ſteel, which at the ſame time both protects the wearer, and by its ſplendour dazzles the beholders, and ſerves to give them a higher opinion of him. Many by the aſſiſtance of impudence make a brilliant figure, and by impudence alone do they ſupport. The impudent alone can make a proper uſe of ridicule, and *ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque ſecat res*. I have ſeen a diſputant, after having employed argument in vain, betake himſelf to ridicule, and ſhame his antagoniſt from the conteſt. This art is however loſt when practiſed upon the impudent, ſince they are inſenſible to ſhame and diſcouraged by nothing. With this talent, and with its inſeparable companion, ſelf-ſufficiency, they puſh themſelves forward, and never let paſs an opportunity of advancing themſelves; meanwhile *modeſt merit*, hindered by its natural diffidence, may patiently wait, but wait in vain, until it may be taken notice of and recommended. Yet, Sir, notwithſtanding this, do we not daily hear modeſty recommended to youth as praiſe-worthy, while impudence is decried? Such prepoſterous conduct as this, Mr. Meddler, will, I hope, be taken notice of by you, and by ſo doing you will oblige

C. "Your humble ſervant,
INVERECUNDUS."

"To the MEDDLER.

"SIR,

"I HAVE read your publications very conſtantly, and I muſt confeſs that I like them pretty well: You ſeem to wiſh to inſtruct the town, and deſerve a great deal of praiſe for it. I muſt, however, tell you of a fault in your work, which is very bad for the credit of an author; if you wiſh to pleaſe many you will avoid it. The fault is, that your meaning is ſo plain that the moſt ignorant of us common folks can eaſily underſtand it. I myſelf underſtand your thoughts as well and as quickly as if they were my own, and I never learned any thing but reading and writing. I don't ſee that you uſe any hard words, which always ſhew a great deal of learning and wiſdom. Finding nothing in your paper too deep for my underſtanding, I have been almoſt tempted to throw it by; for certainly, Mr. Meddler, nothing can be worth reading which is not above the underſtanding of us common folks; indeed, Sir, I believe that thoſe books which nobody can underſtand are always the moſt ſenſible and valuable.

"But what I have moſt to complain of, are your mottoes. I do not recollect to have ſeen more than ten words of Latin in all of them together. A motto, Mr. Meddler, ſhould always be in Latin or Greek, or ſome ſtrange language; but you have put half of them in Engliſh, and if you have given us any Latin, it was in ſuch ſmall ſcraps that one could hardly ſee it without a good pair of ſpectacles. I have been every week expecting a dozen lines at leaſt from Homer, and, not underſtanding the language myſelf to the expence of a tranſlation, to ſee what Pope, You ſhall give us pieces from Shakeſpeare, Sheaſtone, and God knows who, while you ſhew by taking mottoes from the old authors, how very great ſhow in the world. Nothing, Mr. Meddler, can make a piece look better than an ordinary motto. I have known many authors, who, by a well looking title page, have quickly ſold off a work that was really good for nothing. But, Sir, I ſuppoſe you do not underſtand Latin or Greek, or certainly you would give us more learned mottoes. If that be the caſe, I have a friend who can ſupply you with them in almoſt any language. I hope you will get a Greek motto from him, or perhaps a Dutch one; the French is too well known for you to attempt to uſe it for this purpoſe; a great many would underſtand it, and that would not do by any means. By taking my advice in this reſpect you will benefit yourſelf, and give much inſtruction and many favours to

"Your moſt obedient ſervant,
X——."

SUNDRY of the creditors on general WILLIAM SWALLWOOD'S eſtate, have appointed HENRY BARNES and ROBERT FERGUSON their agents, to employ council and ſuperintend a petition to the chancellor, for a decree to ſell ſo much of ſaid general's real eſtate, as will ſatisfy their debts ſtill due and not ſettled by his perſonal eſtate; any other creditors on ſaid eſtate, who have not joined in the appointment of theſe gentlemen, and wiſh to join in ſaid intended petition, are requeſted to wait on them, on or before the 15th day of April, with their vouchers of debt, and conform to the directions and agreement of the other creditors for the proſecution of ſaid petition.

Port-Tobacco, March 23, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, ſtands to cover this ſeaſon, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near ſixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and ſtar, and for ſtrength, bone, ſinew and action, is ſuperior to any full blooded horſe ever imported. He was bred by Mr. Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeſhire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Marchleſs, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeleſs, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horſe Thiſtle; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's ſiſter; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horſes; Young Cade's ſiſter was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodſworth, Lofton Barb mare; this bay horſe called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thiſtle, was bred by me,

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Eſcape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1794.

P S. High Flyer will cover mares from the ſecond week in April, and will cover mares to the laſt week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if ſent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Paſturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for eſcapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentlemen being diffident of this horſes pedigree, may ſee the original, ſigned by Mr. Tatterſall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Monday the 13th day of April next, on the PREMISES,

A LOT, on Iſaac, in the city of Annapolis, with three tenements thereon, ſubject to a ground rent of three pounds ſterling per annum; the ſaid lot is 117 feet on Northweſt-ſtreet, and 160 on Hanover ſtreet, in a healthy pleaſant part of the city. Seven years of the leaſe are unexpired. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

Annapolis, March 18, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleaſant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with cloaths breeches mixed with yellow and black, grain ſtockings, and common negro ſhoes. Whoever will take up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

RACHEL LOCKWOOD.

Weſt river, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, March 15, 1795.

In CHANCERY, March 13, 1795.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing of BENJAMIN HARRISON, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Benjamin Harrison appear before the chancellor, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in the premises, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 17th day of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD,
At Public Vendue,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 10th day of April next,

THAT valuable estate, opposite to the city of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of GREENBURY's POINT, containing 800 acres of land; there are on the premises a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, two kitchens, and a milk house below, with four rooms above for servants, adjoining, with a chapel, quarters, corn house, granary, stable, barn, and tobacco house, also a farm house, with five rooms, and other improvements. There are many advantages attending this place, such as plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, and convenient to one of the best markets in the United States for the seller; the situation is beautiful and healthy, and the soil superior to most, and inferior to none, in the state. The terms will be made easy, about one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and an undoubted title will be made, by

DAVID KERR, Tenant for life, and
WILLIAM BISHOP, Reversioner.

March 7, 1795. 3

In CHANCERY, March 5, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor, by a petition, in writing, of HENRY HILL, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Hill appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twentieth day of April next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three weeks successively before the 13th of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3

In CHANCERY, March 6, 1795.

ON the application of THOMAS DUCKETT, trustee for BENJAMIN BELT, an insolvent, Ordered, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Belt do bring in and declare their respective claims to the said Thomas Duckett, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the said claims may be liquidated and adjusted; ordered, likewise, that the above order be published three weeks successively before the 10th day of April next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next April term, for a commission to establish the boundaries of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called PART of BREWERTON, and late the property of LEWIS LEE, deceased, and also to establish the division line between the said deceased and his brother EDWARD LEE, deceased.

ROBERT DUVALL, Attorney in fact
for the devisees of LEWIS LEE.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1795. 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have land warrants, directed to the surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber before the 20th day of March next. And all warrants hereafter to be issued from the land office, directed to the surveyor as aforesaid, are requested to be delivered to the subscriber as speedily as possible, otherwise he will not hold himself liable for their due execution.

RACHEL STEVENS, Surveyor
Anne-Arundel county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22nd of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsico, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsico these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,
In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
ENTITLED,

MARIA;

OR,
The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.
By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 handsomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken out by the first of June next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-Office.

JAMES COX, George Gray, citizen Richard Mackall, student at law, (2), Port-Tobacco. Wm. H. M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco. Warren Dent Junifer, Terry Shorter, col. William M. Wilkerson, Charles county. J. B. Turner, clerk of Charles county, (2). James Gray, Michael Taney, Esq; Calvert county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, P. M.

March 3, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DICKINSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of August next, that they may be settled, by

ELIZABETH DICKINSON, Administratrix.

Anne-Arundel county, March 11, 1795. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound the second line of a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called CLARY's HOPE, now in the possession of Aaron Parrish, it being contiguous to the land now in the possession of the subscriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas.

February 23, 1795.

In virtue of an order from the orphan's court of St. Mary's county, will be EXPOSED, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th day of March next, at eleven o'clock, for READY MONEY, at the house of the subscriber, at Chaptico,

ONE horse, one walnut desk, one pine table, one violin, one razor case and razor, one man's saddle, one pair of plated spurs, two yards of blue broad cloth, a quarter of a yard of scarlet ditto, two yards of white tammy, one stick of blue twist, one man's hat, and other apparel.

J. B. GRINDALL, Administrator
of THOMAS POWER.

February 25, 1795.

All persons having claims against the above estate are desired to make them known on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, at West river, a negro man named TOBY, about 45 years old, six feet high, and very raw boned, by trade a rough carpenter and sawyer; he had on when he went away a grey fearnothing over jacket, and an old under one of the same kind of cloth, white cotton overalls, yarn stockings, and strong shoes, with hob nails in the soles and nails with large broad flat heads in the heels, and an old coarse hat; he took with him a large match coat blanket, almost new, with two or three large spots of tar on it, and two brown linen shirts very little worn. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CHESTON.

West river, February 12, 1795.

In CHANCERY, February 18, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. *Henry Shaver, and others.* } THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the the state; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of April next, to the intent that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Berger's application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday of May next, to shew cause (if any there be) wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the bill.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at their next April court, to grant a commission to mark and bound part of three tracts of land, called IRAMS's PURCHASE, IRAMS's LAST PURCHASE, and BURGESS's CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

January 26, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DEVNISH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled, by

WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

February 4, 1795.

For LONDON.
The STRONG and BEAUTIFUL
New SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

THORNDICK CHASE, Master,
A constant trader,

IS now loading, and will certainly sail by the first of April. About two hundred hogsheads of tobacco are wanted on freight, with liberty of consignment, or an advance will be made thereon, if addressed to JOHN and THATCHER TAYLOR, merchants, LONDON. Apply to Joseph M'Ceney, at Pig-Point, James Mewburn, Nottingham, or

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Baltimore, February 15, 1795.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation a small bay MARE, thirteen and an half hands high, has a small white on one of her hind feet. The owner, on proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again.

February 20, 1795. W. BROGDEN.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of April next, and the next fucceeding days, will be SOLD, for CASH, at the houſe of Mr. JOHN CRAGGS, at South-river ferry, near Annapolis,

FIFTY-FIVE NEGROES, late the property of colonel Samuel Chew, among which are a number of fine young healthy negroes of both ſexes; ſome of thoſe negroes have been occaſionally employed as houſe ſervants, but generally have been brought up to farming buſineſs, and ſome of the men hands are exceeding good farmers. Some of the men and women are married; in thoſe caſes the huſband, wife, and ſmall children, if any, will be ſold together; and ſome of the women who have young children, and have not huſbands in the family, will have their ſmall children ſold with them. It is probable that any perſon wanting to buy negroes for their own uſe may ſuit themſelves at this ſale.

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for
THO. M. FORMAN, adminiſtrator
of col. Sam. Chew, deceaſed.

6

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Mr. BEN. CHAMBERS, attorney for THO. M. FORMAN, adminiſtrator of col. SAMUEL CHEW, deceaſed, advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette of Thurſday February 19th inſtant, fifty-five NEGROES, late the property of col. S. Chew, to be ſold for caſh, on Wedneſday the twenty-ſecond day of April next, at the houſe of Mr. John Craggs, at South river ferry, near Annapolis; and, whereas the ſubſcriber is intereſted in the adminiſtration of ſaid eſtate, having intermarried with a daughter of the deceaſed, who, by his laſt will, is entitled to a part of his perſonal eſtate, after payment of debts; and, whereas the ſubſcriber is of opinion that ſaid advertiſement is ſubſtantially defective, inaſmuch as it does not ſufficiently particularize certain valuable qualifications which ſome of ſaid negroes *to his knowledge* are poſſeſſed of, and for want of which communication the ſales of ſaid property would be conſiderably injured: In conſideration of the premiſes, be it known, that among the ſaid fifty-five negroes are, two rough carpenters and ſawyers, two ſhoemakers, the one a common, the other *a good workman*, a man who was regularly bred as a cook, but has been ſome years out of practice, a good woman cook, and another tolerable one, who can alſo waſh well and take care of a dairy; an excellent female houſe ſervant and ſeamſtreſs, who is complete miſtreſs of her buſineſs; a man (huſband to the laſt mentioned woman) who underſtands the management of a kitchen garden, has acted as a ſkipper of a boat plying from Kent-Iſland to Annapolis, has occaſionally been employed as an houſe ſervant, and can drive a poſt chaiſe; a young woman who is a weaver, and two others who have acted in the capacity of chambermaids, and can waſh well.

BEN. GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, March 3, 1795.

4

A valuable Mill and Land for ſale.

On Monday the 20th day of April next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be SOLD, on the PREMISES, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THAT valuable MERCHANT MILL, on Magothy river, erected at the place called the Narrows, together with 144 acres of land contiguous thereto. This property will be ſold on a credit of five years, one fifth part of the purchaſe money, and the intereſt on the whole ſum, to be paid annually. Bonds with ſatisfactory ſecurity muſt be given by the purchaſer.

WALLACE, MUIR, & HARRIS.

Annapolis, February 24, 1795.

5

STATE of DELAWARE, ſs.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court, held at Dover, in and for the county of Kent, on the tenth day of December, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, will be EXPOSED to SALE, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the fourth day of May next, on the premiſes,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Murderkill hundred, in the county aforeſaid; containing in the whole about one thouſand five hundred acres, being the property of BENEDICT BRICE, deceaſed, at the time of his death, and to be ſold for the payment of his debts. For the accommodation of thoſe who may incline to purchaſe, the ſaid land will be laid off in three diviſions, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland to each diviſion; the terms of ſale to be as follow, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid in one year from the day of ſale, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, with intereſt, on the reſpective payments from the day of ſale. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known, by

MARY COOK, adminiſtratrix
of the ſaid deceaſed.

By order of the court,
SIPPLE WHARTON, Clk.

December 10, 1794.

8

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas the ſubſcriber, being ſeized of a parcel of land, lying and being in Calvert county, compoſed of parts of the following tracts, viz. BROOKE ADVENTURE, CEDAR BRANCH, ARNOLD'S PURCHASE, and BOWEN, means to petition the next county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ſame, and the ſeveral tracts of parts of which it is conſtituted, agreeably to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

JAMES GRAY.

February 3, 1795.

4

PROPOSALS,

FOR A NEWS-PAPER.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that, having procured the new and elegant apparatus, lately imported from Europe, by Mr. JOHN HAYES, they intend publiſhing a daily news-paper, under the title of

The Baltimore Telegraphe.

It is propoſed to publiſh this paper *every morning*, (Sundays excepted) on a larger and more extenſive ſcale, than any heretofore attempted in the *State of Maryland*. The name will indicate the intention of the editors, that like the *new machine*, lately invented in *France*, it may communicate the *earlieſt* and *moſt intereſting* intelligence.

That this publication may be rendered agreeable to their friends and patrons, the editors beg leave to lay before them an idea of their plan.

I. As it is of great importance to the people, to be regularly informed of the operations of the *general government*, a certain portion of this paper will be appropriated to the debates of *congreſs*, the laws and all intereſting reports proceeding from that body, and from the *officers of ſtate*, ſo as to exhibit a connected view of their deliberations.

II. They will duly notice matters that are intereſting to the *United States*, ſuch as the progreſs of manufactures, agriculture, commercial enterpriſes, uſeful undertakings and inſtitutions, debates and proceedings of the national convention of France, and of the Britiſh parliament, with many other affairs from the moſt accredited foreign prints, which may appear worthy of inſertion.

III. Intereſting foreign and domeſtic publications ſhall be frequently announced, and copious extracts given of their contents, either from the works themſelves, or from the moſt impartial reviewers or critics; their deſign being, not only to render this paper an *early vehicle* of news, but alſo a *magazine* of uſeful and entertaining knowledge.

IV. With reſpect to eſſays of every deſcription, they will be guided by one general rule, founded on the *freedom* of the *preſs*, which they conceive ought only to extend to public characters; and therefore, they particularly oblige themſelves, to reject all pieces which contain invectives againſt private citizens, or reflections that might, in any manner, injure their reputation, or occaſion what is termed a news-paper war.

Theſe general ſketches of their deſign are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public, from whom they ſolicit that ſupport, which it ſhall be their conſtant ſtudy to merit.

Having been encouraged in this buſineſs, by a very reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this town, they flatter themſelves, that *The Baltimore Telegraphe* will ſoon have a general and extenſive circulation, and thereby become uſeful to merchants, country traders, and others, as an *advertiſing paper*. The elegance and beauty of their type will undoubtedly claim the public approbation; and they are determined to execute all buſineſs intruſted to their care, with neatneſs and accuracy.

The firſt number will be publiſhed early in March, on a ſuper-royal ſheet, the ſize of Mr. BROWN'S *Philadelphia Gazette*, at *ſeven dollars* per annum, and regularly forwarded to country ſubſcribers, agreeably to orders, with all poſſible expedition and care.

The ſituation of public affairs, both in *Europe* and *America*, renders the preſent period truly intereſting to every *freeman*; we therefore preſume, that a publication intended for the ſupport of *republican principles*, which may contain a judicious ſelection of the moſt important events, cannot fail of being very acceptable to our fellow-citizens.

Handbills, cards, blanks, circular letters, &c. printed on the ſhorteſt notice, at the *new printing-office*, Baltimore, by

CLAYLAND, DOBBIN, & CO.

Baltimore, January 19, 1795.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. Peraut, printer, Philadelphia; Meſſrs. S. and J. Adams, printers, and Mr. Samuel Burnes, poſtmaſter, Wilmington; David Smith, Eſq; Elkton; Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, Havre-de-Grace; Mr. Abraham Craplter, merchant, Liberty-town; Mr. William Spurrier, Elk-Ridge; Mr. Bartgis, and Meſſrs. Winter and Carey, printers, Frederick-town; Meſſrs. Frederick and Samuel Green, printers, Annapolis; Meſſrs. Hanſon and Prieſtley, printers, George-town; Mr. Archibald Dobbin, merchant, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Buchanan and Clayland, merchants, and Mr. James Cowan, printer, Eaſton; Mr. John Clayland, merchant, Greenſburgh; Mr. James Clayland, junr. merchant, Centreville; Robert Wright, Eſq; Cheſter-town; and at the book ſtores of Meſſrs. Hagerty, Rice, Clarke and Keddie, Keatinge, Cole, Thomas, Andrews and Butler, and by the publiſhers, in Baltimore.

WANTED, to take the command of an elegant finiſhed PLEASURE BOAT, about the laſt of March next, (or ſooner if application is made before that date) a ſober, civil, induſtrious, and honeſt ſingle man, perfectly acquainted with the management of a bay veſſel, the waters of the Cheſapeake and the ſeveral rivers and harbours thereof, and if he underſtands navigation it will be a further recommendation. To ſuch a perſon, (provided he comes well recommended as to the above qualifications,) will be given the firſt encouragement as to wages, and to engage richer by the year or half year, as the parties may agree on.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Wye river, January 10, 1795.

9

PROPOSALS.

FOR A NEW NEWS-PAPER, ENTITLED,

Fell's-Point Telegraphe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the preſent high price of ſubſcriptions to the eſtabliſhed news-papers in Baltimore is conſidered, the neceſſity of one at a more moderate expence, muſt be ſtrikingly evident.—There are few perſons in the ſtate of Maryland, unleſs in the commercial line, who would with, or can conveniently afford to pay a ſubſcription of SIX OR SEVEN DOLLARS per annum, together with the expence of poſtage; and when the great and acknowledged uſefulneſs of thoſe kinds of publications is taken into view, there is every reaſon to expect, that the preſent undertaking will meet with the general patronage and encouragement of our diſcerning citizens. To accommodate, therefore, our readers, in every rank and deſcription of ſociety, it is propoſed to publiſh the FELL'S-POINT TELEGRAPHE, at the low price of TWO AND AN HALF DOLLARS per annum, which is to be paid half yearly in advance.—And that it may not be defective in communicating any article of intereſting intelligence, it will be publiſhed as often as the poſt arrives, three times a week; on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, when it will be delivered to ſubſcribers at the Point and in Town, and immediately forwarded, agreeably to order, to thoſe in the country.

It will be printed on good paper, and of a quarto ſize; and the editor is determined to ſpare no pains to render it a uſeful, inſtructive, and entertaining paper. —For this purpoſe, he will make the beſt ſelections in his power from all the American and European prints; and ſhould any thing important or intereſting appear in any of the Baltimore papers, his friends may alſo be aſſured, that it will be inſerted in the TELEGRAPHE.

As there can be no doubt but this cheap and uſeful paper will find a ready circulation in every part of the ſtate of Maryland, a work of this kind being ſo much wanted, it is preſumed it will claim its ſhare of the advertiſing buſineſs. The editor, advantageouſly ſituated on Fell's-Point, will be eaſily enabled to procure every article of ſhip news, and be early acquainted with the arrival of every ſpecies of merchandiſe, which he will communicate to the public. He therefore ſolicits his friends and the public for their advertiſing cuſtom; and he truſts that their advertiſements will be printed correctly, and judiciouſly diſplayed.

Original eſſays, both moral and political, authentic accounts of marriages, deaths, and other caſualties, will be received with gratitude, and meet with due attention. And here, he thinks it neceſſary to remark, that it is his fixed determination, to conduct the Telegraphe on free and rational principles:—Averſe to party purpoſes, no intereſt or emolument whatever, will influence him to diſturb the peace of domeſtic tranquility, by publiſhing anonymous ſlander, or malevolence, againſt individuals in the private walks of life.

The public's very humble
And obedient ſervant,
J. W. ALLEN.

Baltimore, January 29.

N. B. It is intended, ſhould a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear by the 23d day of February enſuing, that the firſt No. of Fell's-Point Telegraphe ſhall be publiſhed on that day.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Pannel, captains James and Joſeph Biays, captain Thomas Moore, captain Peter Sharp, and Mr. Job Smith, on Fell's-Point; by Meſſrs. Clarke and Keddie, Mr. John Hagerty, and Meſſrs. Thomas, Andrews and Butler, bookſellers; and Meſſrs. Yundt and Brown, and Mr. Philip Edwards, printers, Baltimore-town, and Meſſrs. F. and S. Green, Annapolis.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

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FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEVERS.

Annapolis, December 2, 1794.

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ANNAPOLIS:
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